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Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 30

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
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All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No unimportant signed communications that have
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P.O. Box, 35, The Editor.

BIRTHS.

On June 1st, at Tientsin, the wife of ROWLAND
H. R. WADDE, Chinese Customs Service, of a daughter.

On June 13th, at Sha ghai, the wife of L. H.
DRAKEFOOT, of a son.

DEATHS.

On June 17th, at Shanghai, SARAH ELLEN
MURPHY, beloved wife of Alfred E. Murphy, aged 50 years.

On June 17th, at Shanghai, N. BONANJE,
Manager of Messrs. Pilsbush & Co.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD (CL).
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22ND, 1907.

PERHAPS because it is unthinkable, no one
seems to have thought of one simple solution
of the cubicle question. Yesterday's con-
versations based on our report of the
Legislative Council mostly took a tone of
satisfaction that the unofficial representatives
had shown such unmistakable signs of
their determination to "stand no official
nonsense." We have published only one
letter out of those submitted, selecting it for
its brevity. Others merely said similar
things at greater length. It is certainly
gratifying to find that our chosen or elected
representatives are not of the "dumb, driven
cattle class," and we fear that the Hon. Mr.
May's promise of sympathetic consideration
will by many people be discounted as a
result of the official attempt to postpone
discussion. As a matter of fact, it might
have been wiser for HIS EXCELLENCY to
stretch a point, and let strict rules go. At
the previous meeting he accepted the tacit
indulgence of the Council, and spoke out of
order, and the lesson he draws from the
result is that "it just shows one ought

never to break any rule." That is a hasty
conclusion, and not to be too seriously
maintained. All rules require their
exceptions, and after all, what harm has
been done in the present case. We are so
much further forward as a result of Mr.
May's breach, and still further as a result
of those unofficial speakers who insisted on
following his bad example. There has to be
a lull during the three months during
which the Council stands adjourned, and this
breaking of the ice will make it easier for
those who will have to re-open the subject.

We began by hinting at a simple solu-
tion of the cubicle question which we
fear will be considered "unthinkable."
Unlike the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK, we
are somewhat appalled by the prospect
of having to spend eight million
dollars on the scheme for admitting more
light and air to Chinese tenements in the
City. That is a large sum, and an ex-
penditure which, in the present depressed
condition of business, ratepayers will hardly
face with equanimity. If we—they—could
be assured that the scheme of removing
every third block of houses is likely to
be, as its suggesters believe, a thorough
scheme; if we could feel certain that it
would undoubtedly have the effect of
materially reducing plague and other
communicable disease, then it would be
the right thing to say "hang the expense."

Eight millions or eighteen—what matter,
so such a blessing secured. But is it
certain: can we be so sure? If the answer
be "yes," we at once reply: "then let
every third block of houses be removed;
and hang the extra expense. It
would be worth it all." The answer how-
ever is not, or ought not to be, a categorical
affirmative. Light and air are good things;
healthy things—no one disputes that; unless
perhaps the Chinese themselves. But what
is the good of taking pains to uproot your
thistles if your neighbour lets his run riot?
From Canton, to say nothing of Macao or
elsewhere, the plague thistle flourishes
according to the favour of the seasons, and
its seeds come blowing into Hongkong. It
will be asserted that if they find no dark
cubicles they will fail to find lodgement;
but that is too easy. It could just as easily
be asserted that by making Chinese tenements
more open, the bacilli would find readier
ingress. Those who have followed
the movement for erecting model dwellings
for workmen as a municipal enterprise at
Home have learned that a hygienic pigsty
does not change swinish habits, nor eradicate
disease. This is language more
offensive than we would deliberately choose,
but plain speech is needed to reveal the
issue. The Chinese are the chief sufferers;
and it is the Chinese themselves who must
be got to make the right effort. It is a
mistake to penalize Hongkong landlords to
no purpose. An official orator drew a
would-be pathetic comparison between local
tenements and local stables, but this
reference to the fortunate "dumb four
footed animals" rather impels us to ex-
claim "hoity-toity," or some similar expres-
sion. If the Chinese coolie and his
family shared the "naked and unashamed"
innocency of the horses, the cubicle question
would not have arisen; but there is an
immoral microbe to guard against as well as
a plaguey one, and cubicles are necessary
evils. The places to be compared with our
typical tenements are not horse repositories
but the houses of the muscuses at Canton,
where the plague comes from. But some-
times Hongkong epidemics are said to be
worse than Canton epidemics. So much
the better for our argument; the Canton
tenements and streets are worse, from the
sanitarian's point of view, so it seems it
really does not matter much what is done.
These are points, not too coherently col-
lected, for consideration. By abolishing the
cubicle ordinance, would we not save
\$8,000,000, get rid of the present filthy
bag substitutes, and have then only to see
that the cubicles get regularly cleared?
That is the simple solution, that has not
been thought of perhaps because it is
unthinkable.

"IMPERIAL OUTPOSTS" is the title of one of
Mr. JOHN MURRAY's newest publications,
and probably of one of the most important.
The author of the book is Colonel A. M.
MURRAY, and Lord ROBERTS in a preface
says it is up-to-date and of peculiar value.
With such a distinguished commendation
there is no need for us to "review" it, but
its matter deserves and demands what
attention we can give it. References to
Hongkong by two such Service men naturally
first attract our notice, and it is a little
disconcerting to find that all Lord ROBERTS
has to say is a parrot-like repetition in the
manner of the opium tract:

"The chapter on Hongkong recalls the recol-
lection of a war—the Opium War of 1840—
which was probably the least justifiable war ever
waged by Great Britain. Whatever opinion
may be held regarding the policy of that war,

every right-minded person will join the author
of 'Imperial Outposts' in his outspoken con-
demnation of the Indian opium traffic with China.
That traffic is iniquitous and indefensible, and
the sooner it can be suppressed the better for
British credit."

Thus Lord ROBERTS, who is not too old
yet to remember that all the "right-minded
persons"—they invariably claim that
monopoly—were not long ago describing the
Boer war as he describes the "Opium War."
Colonel MURRAY does see other things at
Hongkong besides its opium lungs. He
would rather that Great Britain had held
Manila than either Hongkong or Singapore,
because it commands both. "Given the
possession of sufficient naval force, an
American admiral can strike right or left,
compelling his opponents to fight where it
best suits his own purposes. Even without
battleships, he says, the present China
squadron represents a numerical pre-
ponderance of naval strength, but he
hopes the station will not be left
for long without one or more
battleships. Then he comes to the title:
devils of the 'biggest port in the world,'
and says they are unfortunately of bad
origin. "No more unjustifiable war has
ever been waged by a civilized nation.
Cupidity was its cause, and cupiditv of a
demoralizing nature. The war can only be
described as a successful piratical attempt
to force an illicit traffic in a contraband and
noxious drug on an unwilling people."

Truly the late Sir H. POTTINGER cannot
have foreseen what violent language would
one day be based on his despatches, which
might have been more carefully compiled
if he had known more of the facts that were
later unfolded. Hongkong harbour, the
author goes on, after having eased his mind
as in the quotation, is "perhaps the most
beautiful of the world"; and is "most
powerfully fortified." He is lavish of super-
latives, whether praising or damning, and
"it is satisfactory to know that the forts
are armed with the best guns obtainable,
and are manned by a superb force of British
artillerymen. The land defence is another
matter," and the military authorities are
ordered to know how to hold an eleven
mile frontier with the limited force avail-
able. Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, it appears,
offered the curious contention that "a
frontier which is capable of attack is
equally capable of defence," but that was
probably spooned to a globe-trotter, for
our late Governor was not devoid of a
quiet humour, and could enjoy "pull-
ing a leg" sometimes. The Hongkong
and Whampoa Dock Company, we read,
"has been as enterprising as the Tan-
jong Pagar Company has been backward
in carrying out improvements." There is
the usual nonsense—we can call it nothing
else—in which the characteristics of the
Chinese nation are ascertained by obser-
vation of the "boys" at the Hongkong Hotel.
"Conservative by instinct, the Chinaman
obstinately refuses to surrender his beaten
individuality, and is moulded on a Christian
model. He is selfish and feelingless.
Reserved by nature, untruthful by habit,
inscrutable by character, he lives among
Englishmen without social assimilation."
How the Colonel could discover so much if
his subject was indeed "inscrutable" is a
mystery, and it does seem a little odd that
after referring to his own people as the
greedy authors of the wickedest war in
history, he should go on to label the Chinese
so. Col. MURRAY's remark that the title-
deeds by which we hold Hongkong are had
scarcely squares, moreover, with his regret
—shared by us—that Great Britain did not
also seize and hold Shanghai. But we have
already given enough to show that those are
like to be disappointed who expect to learn
from this particular book anything particu-
larly new about our Imperial Outposts.
What the author might have told he is not
allowed to tell, and what he does tell, well—
we have heard it before, or something very
like it.

Three more cases yesterday brought the
plague total to 101.

Yesterday, at the Magistracy, a Kowloon
pawbroker was fined \$40 for receiving into
paw marked bed sheets, the property of the
overment.

A marine hawk, who was arrested in
Kowloon by Sergeant Willis for being in
unlawful possession of a piece of iron, at-
tempted to bribe that officer with 70 cents. For the
first offence he was fined \$5 and for the second
\$25 by Mr. Hazeland, at the Magistracy,
yesterday.

The naval yard blacksmith who was arrested
on suspicion that he was responsible for the
illness of a coolie with whom he had quarrelled
during the day, and fought, was discharged
yesterday by Mr. Hazeland. The coolie had
died in the hospital but death was due to
peritonitis.

The Criminal Sessions for the current
month are closed and the jurors who were
discharged yesterday morning are not required
to attend at the Supreme Court House to-day.

The Chamber of Commerce and Arts in
Florence has decided to form a library of
catalogues and price-lists of all the firms and
manufacturers of the world and has issued a
circular to all the Italian consulates informing
them of this novel plan. If any of the local
firms or manufacturers desire to forward their
price-lists, they can send them to Commandatore
Volpicelli, the Italian Consul General in the
Colony, who will forward them to the Chamber
of Commerce in Florence.

On Thursday a shopkeeper at 154 Des Voeux
Road Central went next door to collect a bill.
This was at nine o'clock at night and the people
of the house told him to come back at a more
reasonable time. The collector resented this
and seized the master who retaliated by picking
up a spittoon and hitting the collector over the
head with it. The latter had to be taken to the
hospital and the shopkeeper was arrested.
Brought before Mr. Hazeland, yesterday, he
was remanded pending the recovery of the
collector.

Mrs. Deseb's, the 73 years old Parsee lady
whom we mentioned as passing through Hong-
kong on a round the world trip, expects to
leave with her two sons on Monday for Shang-
hai and Japan. The *Janjumsahad*, a Gujarati
paper, publishes an excellent photograph of the
lady. We were a little indiscreet in saying
that the cap embroidered with gold and pearls
and diamonds by Mrs. Deseb is to be presented
to the Queen. The venerable mother of it hopes
that after it has been exhibited at Tokyo,
Dublin, and America, Her Majesty may be
inclined to accept it. Yesterday the party were
guests of Sir Pau Chater.

The Osaka Locomotive Company is reported
to have as many orders in hand as it can under-
take. The company is now making 246 sets of
bridge girders, weighing 3,393 tons, for the
Government railways; two tank engines for the
Formosan railway; and 400 wagons (broad
gauge) for the South Manchuria Railway. The
400 coal trucks ordered for the Kyushu Railway
have just been completed, and 14 sets of bridge
girders for the Formosan Railway are now be-
ing fitted up. The company is at the present
time making bridge girders weighing 511 tons
to the order of the Osaka Municipality.

The humanitarians who wish to see human
savagery eliminated, and all men as doves, may
be pleased by the "mercy" evident in an Indian
murder case; but others will call it "sentimen-
talism," and such as is likely to encourage
rather than discourage savagery. A soldier at
Darjeeling, jilted by a young woman, stabbed
her with such violence that the knife went
through the breastbone and pierced the heart.
The defence was that he was merely pushing
her away in anger, and forgot the knife was in
his hand. The jury returned a verdict of
"culpable homicide not amounting to murder,"
and the lucky soldier gas off with six years
rigorous imprisonment.

The *Indian Daily News* says it is to be
feared that recent telegrams that have been
sent home to England concerning the state
of affairs in India have been somewhat more
"sensational"—to use no harsher term—than
the actual circumstances warranted; otherwise
it would not have been considered necessary
for the Secretary of State for War to make
any such statement as that which Reuters
wired out. We have already heard that
Reuters' correspondents in the north have
been a little too zealous in the discharge
of their duties; so much so in fact as to cause
a suggestion to be made in the House that the
agency should be muzzled if it indulged in
"sensationalism." But Reuters was not the only
offender.

In a recent report to the Government, the
Japanese Consul at Bombay stated that the
demand for beer in India exceeded 11,000,000
gallons a year, with a tendency towards further
increase. Of this quantity 6,000,000 gallons
were supplied by breweries in India, and
5,000,000 gallons were imported from other
countries, 93 per cent. being supplied by Eng-
land, and only 7 per cent. by other countries.
During 1905, 4,000,000 gallons of Japanese beer
were imported into India and the greater part
of this amount was sold on trial in and about
Calcutta, little being known about Japanese
beer in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The
Japanese consul pointed out in conclusion that,
as Indian merchants were beginning to direct
their attention to Japanese trade, if Japanese
beer was sent to India at low prices—selecting
the best quality—it is possible to extend the
market of Japanese beer in India.

An India correspondent sends to the *London
Morning Post* an extraordinary story to the
effect that Hakim Syed Nasir Ahmed, a well-
known physician in Delhi, has discovered what
he alleges to be a cure for plague. The medicine,
after being prepared by the hakim is to be tied
round a cow's neck and the animal is to be taken
round the plague infected quarters of the city.
During the process of these perambulations
some kind of drug or disinfectant of the nature of
which, as in the case of the first drug, is only
known to the hakim himself, is to be sprinkled
on the ground on the route taken by the cow.
It is said that the hakim believes that as soon as
the cow starts on its pilgrimage the effect of his
novel procedure will be felt throughout the
whole city by a decrease in the plague mortality.
The Municipal authorities gave permission
for his extraordinary experiment to be tried, so
long as the process was not objected to by the
citizens. As perhaps might be expected, the
inhabitants of Delhi are quite ready to believe
in a cure of this kind, and the cow perambula-
tion commenced on Sunday, the 14th May, with
what result is not stated.

A country is civilised to the degree in which
the individual can articulate and realise his
aspirations. Without personal initiative there
can be no progress.

Messrs. E. Hope and W. H. Moore have
joined the Volantiers and Officers J. H.
Both and H. B. Shennan are permitted to
resign.

Miss Jessie MacLachlan, the Scottish prima
donna, contemplates visiting India and the
East. She is just completing her second tour
of Australasia, and is accompanied by a
concert party which includes Mr. Douglas
Young (tenor), Mr. John McLinden (cellist),
and Mr. Robert Bachman (pianist).

A the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday
Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., convicted F.
Johnson, donkeyman, M. Mainwaring, J.
Cronin, and A. Thern, firemen, belonging
to the s.s. *Coug et* of quitting the ship with-
out the permission of the master, Thomas
Walker, on the 19th inst. in Victoria Har-
bour. The master said that the accused quitted
the ship without leave. Cronin and Thern
returned during the night and created a
disturbance. Thern fell overboard and wanted
to fight those who rescued him. On the
morning of the 20th the two men again went
ashore without leave. Witnesses saw them
in a sampan and called to them to come back,
but they refused to return. They said they
wanted to see a doctor. The doctor was on
board the previous day, but they did not want
to see him then. Defendants who pleaded guilty
said they had never asked leave yet since
they had been on this ship. They were ordered
to forfeit eight days' pay each.

A member of the police force who deserted
about twelve months ago, was arrested in
Hongkong yesterday. During his absence he
had been employed in the Chinese Customs,
and apparently had come to Hongkong for a
trip. A warrant was out for the arrest of ex-
constable Norman in connection with a sum of
about \$400 which was not paid to the compradore
of the Water Police mess while Norman was in
charge of the mess, and what became of this
money he will now probably be asked to explain.

Hei Yun, a Manchu Censor, has memorialized
the Waipuu recommending the establishment
of an independent and purely Chinese Roman
Catholic Church in China. He also suggests
that a special Envoy should be sent to the
Pope to request his Holiness to appoint a
Papal Nuncio to reside in Peking, and that a
Chinese Cardinal be appointed by the Pope
to be the head of the Chinese Roman Catholic
Church, who shall control all matters relating
to that Church in this Empire. The ultimate
object of these suggestions is the perfecting of
amicable and cordial intercourse between con-
verts and non-converts subjects of His Imperial
Majesty the Emperor.

A delegation from the Rockway Beach
Taxpayers' Association called upon Arthur J.
O'Keefe, First Deputy Police Commissioner, in
Brooklyn to ask the police to act as censors of
bathing suits worn by women during the coming
summer. Attorney George W. Titcomb, who
acted as spokesman for the party, declared that
for the past few years the "loud" costumes of
some women bathers had become a disgrace to
the beach. Many women, he said, put on bath-
ing suits with no intention of going in the
water. Instead they promenade through the
business streets of Rockway and were usually
to be seen in ice cream saloons. They wore high
skirts, low-cut waists and openwork stockings.
These displays drew undesirable people to
Rockway.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott
Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third
Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own"
(Middlesex Regiment) will play the following
programme of music during dinner at the
Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
Overture "I Maritimi," Donizetti.
Valces "Mon River," Waldteufel.
Selection "The Casino Girl," Engelhardt.
Duet "Excelsior," Halfé.
Three Hungarian Dances, Muller.
Berceuse "To son la rosa," Mariani.
Reminiscences of all nations, And Godfrey.
Dance "Chorus," "In the Sudan," Sebek.
Dance Menuet—Hors-d'œuvre—Macnamar Fish
Valces "Mon River," Waldteufel.
Grilled Fish and Butter Sauce. Entrées—Lentil
Cassoulet and Green Peas, Haricot Or Tail, Merguez
Patties: Curry—Lobster Curry. Joint—Roast
Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Turkey
and Sausages, Stuffed Bacon and Spinach, Cold
Roast Leg of Pork and Tomato Salad. Sweets—
Tapioca Pudding, Strawberry Ice Cream and
Finger Cakes, Topsy Cakes, Cheese Biscuits.
Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

Mr. Cadbury is a manufacturer in a big way
of the business. He is in the cocoa and
chocolate line. He is a radical philanthropist.
He is a large subscriber to liberal political
organisations. He is the proprietor of that
staunch Free Trade journal, the *Daily News*.
And yet that gentleman is able to do all good
things to his party by dint of money made by
Protection. For in order to "protect" the
cocoa industry in England against the com-
petition of French and German cocoa there has
been placed on those imports a nice little tariff
to protect this eminent Free Trader, by giving
him "preference" in the British market. Did
anybody say "Free Food?" For this is a tax
upon food beyond contradiction. As one press
reference well points out, in noting this
glaring inconsistency, that all the philanthropy
that this gentleman has achieved, his model
villages, schools, and so on has really been
accomplished by using the working benefits of
Tariff Reform. "The career of Mr. Cadbury
is a perfect example of Tariff Reform in work-
ing order—but, according to the *Daily News*
it is an outrage both on economics and morality
and every trace of its achievement is raised,
upon the tears and hunger of the poor."

A country is civilised to the degree in which
the individual can articulate and realise his
aspirations. Without personal initiative there
can be no progress.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

KING AND KAISER.

LONDON, June 21st.
The King has invited the Kaiser
to visit England.

AMERICAN MONOPOLIES.

LONDON, June 21st.
An enquiry has been instituted
into the New York and Hamburg-
Amerika monopolies.

SIAMESE KING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 21st.
The King of Siam arrived in Eng-
land to-day.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

LONDON, June 21st.
Further political riots have taken
place in Lisbon.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THEFT OF THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, June 19th.
The Ascot gold cup (£500), was stolen
during to-day's racing, while the attention
of the constable and attendant in charge
was diverted.

FRANCE.

LONDON, June 19th.
M. Clemenceau announced in the
Chamber that the time had come to assert
the supremacy of the law in the South, and
warrants had been issued for the arrest of
the principal rebels.

RESULT OF THE HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 19th.
1 Lally.
2 Andover.
3 Macau.
There were 24 starters. Betting: 100/6
against Lally; 13/2 against Andover;
100/6 against Macau.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE
BOXER INDEMNITY.

LONDON, June 19th.
President Roosevelt recommends Congress
to release China from the Boxer indemnity
except \$11,000,000, America's actual ex-
penditure, of which \$5,000,000 has already
been paid.

[N.C. Daily News' Service.]

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

TOKYO, June 17th.
The Privy Council in the presence of the
Emperor adopted the Franco-Japanese Agree-
ment, which is published this evening. The
document states that, whereas Japan and France
are agreed to respect the independence and
integrity of China, as well as the principle of
equal treatment in that country for the
commerce and citizens of all nations; and
whereas they have a special interest in
having order and a pacific state of things
preserved, especially in those portions of the
Chinese Empire which are adjacent to terri-
tories where the High Contracting Powers
have rights of sovereignty, protection, or
occupation, the two countries engage to support
each other for assuring peace and security
in those regions, with a view to maintain the
respective positions and territorial rights of the
two Contracting Parties on the Continent of
Asia.

The Agreement also contains a declaration to
the effect that while negotiations for a special
convention between Japan and Indo-China are
reserved for a future occasion the most-favoured-
nation clause runs until the expiry of the
existing commercial treaty.

SERIOUS MUTINY AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, June 16th.
A mutiny has broken out on board the
British s.s. *Ashabula* at Taku. After
shooting four, and wounding several of the
Chinese crew, the officers were forced to leave
the ship. Mr. Pratt, British Vice-Consul,
with an officer and thirty Sikhs, has gone out
to the vessel. The *Ashabula* is a steamer of
4,527 tons and had arrived at Taku from San
Francisco.

There was an article of some interest in the
Statist on the subject of the Empire and the
Colonies. The writer points out that the rate
of interest charged to India and the Colonies
is far less than that charged to foreign coun-
tries, who have been helped by British capital.
Now that Great Britain is improving in its
financial affairs, it is expected that capital to
the extent of 20 millions a year will be at liberty
for Colonial and India investment, perhaps,
even 30 millions a year. At present British
investments in Colonial and Indian Government
corporations and railway securities aggregate
914 millions sterling, of which Indian Govern-
ment securities come to 153 millions, Indian
railways 129 millions, and Indian Native State
loans to £235,000, or a total of 284 millions
sterling, and a good deal of this is loaned at 4
7/8 per cent. The price of the Canada three
per cent in 96, of Indian three per cent 89,
the one yielding 23 3/4 per cent, and the Indian
investment 23 7/8 per cent. Practically the
interest rates obtained by the dependencies of
Great Britain are one per cent below those
obtained by foreign countries. It is not-
worthy that the German Government has had
to issue its new loan at 4 per cent, and under
par. Its former issue was 3 per cent.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, June 21st.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLIED ROBERTS.

Tin Fong and six other Chinese were arraigned on the charge of robbery at Shek-lung in the New Territory.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, the accused being undefended.

The following jurors were empanelled:—J. Benjamin (foreman), A. Sheffield, F. F. E. da Silva, I. H. Amerudeen, A. Sinclair, A. P. Samy, and H. O. Siebler.

The Attorney-General stated that the facts in the case were very simple. The prosecutrix was a Chinese woman named Kuo Mi, who lived at Shek-lung in the New Territory. She had been there for about a year, having returned from America where, apparently she had been for the last twenty years. Like most of her countrymen who return from that land of promise, she appeared to be fairly well provided with this world's goods. On the morning of May 16th the door of her house was broken open and ten men entered, two of whom were armed with knives. The two men bearing knives held hold of the prosecutrix and secured her, while the rest of the men rifled the premises, took everything of value they could find, and made off. In due course the woman went to the Shek-lung Police Station and reported the matter to the Sergeant in charge. On the evening of May 19th Sergeant Denney arrested five of the accused, who were then in possession of part of the stolen property. The sixth man was arrested in Temple street, and the seventh in You Wo Lane. The defendants were paraded in the usual way with other Chinese at the Central Police Station, and were picked out from among the other men by the prosecutrix.

Kuo Mi, declared, said she recognised the defendants, who had robbed her of clothing, gold rings, bangles, and \$70 in twenty cent pieces. Altogether she valued the goods stolen from her at between \$600 and \$700.

Witness was then questioned regarding the separate articles of clothing.

Are those your trousers?—Yes, I constantly wear these, but they took them away and I haven't got them to wear.

And this blanket?—This blanket was given to me as a present by a foreigner in America.

Is this jacket yours?—Yes, it was given to me to wear in my old age.

And what about the watch?—Oh I had that to do my work by in America.

The Attorney-General: The prosecutrix identified the pair of trousers worn by the seventh defendant as hers, but I am afraid I cannot put them in as an exhibit, because the police have nothing else for him to wear.

After hearing further evidence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all but the sixth defendant. The first second and the seventh defendants were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. The third, fourth and fifth defendants were sentenced to five years' hard labour, and the sixth defendant was discharged.

When the latter defendant was told he was discharged, the jury having found him not guilty, he replied:—"I'm going with the rest." Then he was ordered to go.

THE HYPOCRITES.

[By W. H. Ogilvie in "The Lone Hand"]

If I were the Shade of Burns, Leaning down to this earth below, Would I stoop to meet you to know, That the fane that a mortal earns Where the gods their grim dice throw, Is a thing so mean and low?

If I were the Shade of Burns, And I leaned from the star-gates down, And watched where in every town, Beating on to their feet by turn, They would witness my world's renown— Would I value my golden crown?

If I were the Shade of Burns, I would brand my soul with shame That the drunkard may hold my name As a shield to the world that spurns, As a bribe to the lips that blame! I would blush for my earth-born fame.

If I were the Shade of Burns, And I saw them—how mean souls—meet As ringed with the rain and sleet, Each date of my birth returns; And could hear them rise and repeat Defence of me, suave, complete— Then, if I were the Shade of Burns, I would pray by the gods' gold urns For a strength only gods could bar, Till I plucked from its place one star Where the cauldron of chaos churns, And had flung it with fall hands far On the spot where those damned ants are— If I were the Shade of Burns!

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.4 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately on the E. coast of China, and fallen slightly over the Philippine Sea. Pressure is highest over the Yangtze valley in the North, and over the S. part of the China Sea in the South. It is relatively low in a trough lying over the S. coast of China.

Moderate N.E. winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.8 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood... Variable or S.E. winds, moderate; (thunder) showers.

Formosa Channel... N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. to E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between... S.E. winds, moderate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DWINDLING DOCKS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, 20th June.

SIR,—I have just read "Another Shareholder's" letter in your issue of to-day. I don't feel at all crushed.

I call 7 per cent. a reasonable dividend. If the Dock Company could not pay 6 per cent. even over last year's working, if they show 3 per cent. only, and will devote that surplus to the purchase of any new improvements in the way of machinery, &c., I shall be quite satisfied.

Under its recent management Shanghai Docks would slowly but surely have died the death, I am quite certain of that, but I note, with pleasure, the recent drastic purging the Company has undergone, and I am acquainted with the ability and honesty of the existing management.

I beg to be exonerated from the kindly accusation of being an untruthful witness, preferred by my friend "Another Shareholder."

If I have been guilty of an untruth it is unknown to me.

I am assured by Shanghai men, whose word I firmly rely on, that although the Docking business has recently been terribly dull, there is work and (unless Shanghai loses her place among Eastern Ports) will be work in plenty to assure my reasonable dividend.

Economies in running expenses have been effected by those now in power to an extent of some 3 per cent. of the capital of the Company. I do not despair of my 7 per cent. return.

As to present oppositions in Shanghai in the repairing and docking line, I have studied them all, and I maintain that, honestly and efficiently managed, the Shanghai Dock Company has nothing to fear from them.

As to our obsolete machinery, I admit of course at once that it is not equal to (say) that now being installed in Butterfield & Swire's new Dock in Hongkong—it is not to be expected—but it is machinery quite capable of doing all and any reasonable work. There are vessels and launches ploughing the seas to-day that are living testimony to the capabilities of this much-abused plant.

It is all nonsense to try and make out it is a useless mass of obsolete machinery. It is a plant that is quite able to hold its own against present competition in Shanghai and it can be added to from time to time as circumstances permit.

As to the reserve fund and the scrap iron question.

I know our reserve fund is not in liquid form. I wish it were. What I say is that, if this 1,000,000 £200 reserve fund be wiped out from our assets then it will leave us with our plant and machinery at somewhere about its true value.

"Another Shareholder," I fancy, misunderstands my attitude.

I have no sort of object in laying on unsupporting investors to ruin by inducing them to buy a worthless stock. I am simply an unfortunate shareholder who has lost much money in this mismanaged concern and who heartily curses the recent unscrupulous management who would appear to have exploited me and the public at large. However, I am a shareholder and I can see no sort of sense in lying down to be trampled on. I repeat what I said before: let us support our present management and do all we can to transform "Shanghai Docks" from being the sport of every gambler on the Bialto to a decent God-fearing sober-minded interest bearing stock. It can be done, I am convinced.—Yours faithfully,

DOCK SHAREHOLDER.

A MENACE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, 20th June 1907.

DEAR SIR,—An old drain in Robinson Road which is located at the entrance to Bellifera, has been emitting very disagreeable odours for a long time past, and in view of the fact that it may be the means of spreading fever and other kindred diseases to persons who have to pass by it several times daily, I think the Sanitary Board should, in the interests of public health, take immediate steps to suppress what is at present unmistakably both a menace and a nuisance. I remain, Dear Sir, Your faithfully,

J. C. V. R.

"IN ORDER."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I rejoice to see that we have unofficial representatives on the Legislative Council who can withstand the gags and trammels of red-tape. Others are rejoicing with me, and this edit is intended only to show Messrs. Pollock and Howett that they have public opinion at their back. More power to them!

Yours truly,

K.

REVOLVER ACCIDENT.

Argente Ferranti, an Italian, was yesterday removed to hospital suffering from a wound in the leg accidentally inflicted by himself. He had gone to the Connaught Hotel just before 11 p.m. on a gentleman whom he was trying to persuade to purchase a revolver. In showing it, he allowed the revolver to point towards his companion who told him not to do that as it might be loaded. Ferranti, in order to show that it was not, pointed it towards the ground and pulled the trigger. Then it was found that the revolver was loaded. The bullet entered Ferranti's knee and blood flowed copiously from the wound. Dr. Just was quickly in attendance and the man was removed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The I.G.M. str. *Bayera* which left here on the 22nd May arrived at Genoa on the 20th June at 5 a.m.The N.Y.K. str. *Hitchi Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 21st June, and is expected here on the 24th June.The str. *Japan* from Yokohama and Kobe left Moji on 20th June p.m., and may be expected here on or about 25th June at 8 a.m.The Danish str. *Petronia* left Singapore on the 20th June, and may be expected here on or about Friday the 28th June.

THE SWATOW "REBELLION."

The Swatow correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, writing about the local disturbance, incidentally remarks:—

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Kobe Street Tramways.

The Kobe Street Electric Tramway Company is still busily engaged in surveying the streets through which the proposed lines will run. Few of the streets which are to be traversed by the lines constructed in the first stage, are wide, are 36 feet wide, as specified in the charter, and it will be necessary for the company to commence widening the roads in October next, when the work of construction is to be commenced.

But a serious obstacle is the price of land in the city, which is so high that the widening of the streets will involve the company in such heavy expense that the venture will not pay. An opinion is gaining ground among the shareholders of the company that the lines on the Hill should be only single lines, instead of the double as proposed, and that the present in Sakayama should be removed, so that double lines could be constructed there without widening the street. Further, it is suggested that specific fares should be charged instead of a uniform rate as originally proposed, and it is urged that these measures should be adopted for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the company. A director of the company is reported to have remarked that the double line being one of the conditions under which the charter was granted an alteration cannot be made easily.

The present survey of the streets, through which the proposed lines are to run, is not yet completed, so that the amount of money required for the purchase of land for widening streets is as yet unknown. If the result of the survey shows that the cost of acquiring the land is so high that the widening of the streets would seriously affect the profits of the company, a change in passenger fares, and the adoption of a single line system in places cannot be avoided. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether the Kobe Municipality and the Government would approve these changes in the terms of the charter. Many of the streets on the Hill are only 30 feet wide, and it is the rule of the Home Department not to allow an electric tramway—even in single line—to run through streets which are less than 36 feet in width. Under these circumstances the widening of the streets in some parts of Kobe cannot possibly be avoided, if the tramway is to be built at all.

THE BABY.

A LETTER FROM MADRID. [The following account of the birth of the heir to the Spanish Throne is from a lady who was in the Palace on the eventful day.]

Madrid, May 10th. My dear—After what has seemed like months of nervous tension and a tendency to jump out of one's chair at the rumble of every passing cart, it is all over.

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I rushed for my dressing gown—Marie had her hair in curlers, and looked a night—and dashed into the corridor and the arms of one of the halberdiers with a long spear, who was running faster than I have ever seen a Spaniard move before.

We begged each other's pardons, and I asked him if there was any news. In Spain one gets most awfully frank about these things, and I have found myself "Gamping" with utter strangers in a way that would make one blush for a week in England. From the minuteness of his details he was, I am sure, married.

By this time—all a moment, it seemed—the palace swarmed and hummed like a hive. Behind closed doors I heard the electric switches turned on, while half-dressed maids hurried from room to room. "The captain of the halberdiers swung by, a body of men in all the glory of their old-world costumes at his heels. 'We are bidden to summon everybody. It cannot be so very long,' he vouchsafed. I observed that we had better go and dress, and lucky it was that we did so, for a little later the bishops were assembling in the private chapel, and we all rushed away."

The chapel looked lovely, white flowers everywhere, and such decorations. But we all gave our dignity away sadly. The old Dukes of C—had forgotten half her hair and all her pangs. The bishops also were not as staid as they might have been, and I never saw such a collection of unshorn chins in my life—and the Spaniards got so dreadfully blasé. Some of the dear ladies may very hard, but all the same there was a constant rattle of unrest and excitement and also more than a suspicion that a certain amount of hooking-and-eying was going on all the while.

It was a brilliant morning when we left the chapel, and then I ran against Lady—, who told me that the Queen's mother, the Dowager Queen and the doctors and maids had all been called up about four, and had not left the Queen's apartments since. She said that Princess Henry was terribly excited, but was being awfully brave, and that the Queen herself was behaving splendidly. But then, she is so plucky—it is only when one sees her among all these courtiers, with their fussing and their fanning about trides, that one realises how splendidly English her Majesty is. I was dying for some chocolate by this time, but little did I know, for it was much funnier to go round to the other side of the palace, and watch the people. Of course I had never been anywhere when a future King was being born, so I gave up the chocolate and went with her.

My dear, you can have no conception of the sight. All Madrid was like a disturbed hill, and I shall never make you understand what a hurly-burly the square was in. The place was literally black with people, all seeking and all laughing and laughing and praying together. The women were telling their beads and invoking the aid of all the saints in the calendar. Through the mob the hurried coachmen and chauffeurs were trying to force their way with carriages and motor cars. Troops kept marching to and fro, the hum grew louder as the sun rose, and the air grew as hot as a b. house. A heap of grandees who had come to a council or something joined as ladies. They were greatly excited, for having come to the palace on business as usual, they had only received a message to say that the King could not leave the Queen's apartments.

Presently all the crowd in the square beat and waved to and fro. The great Churchmen were arriving. They had come more carefully dressed than had most of the bishops, who wore a very "up-all-night" and worn appearance. But even these great worthies betrayed some anxiety, and the Archbishop of Toledo threw an anxious glance at the Diamond Tower as he left his coach. Up in the Tower were the men with the two flags. One was the Royal Standard, you know—that was for a boy; the other was white.

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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Presses. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE

THE SETTLEMENTS this month (JUNE) will take place on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant.

E. J. MOSES,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

TO LET

"SUMMERVILLE" No. 157, Wanchai Road. A Three Storied European House with 6 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Kitchen and Servants Quarters, large front and side Verandahs. Full view of City and Harbour.

Apply to— Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. 1109

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. 1101

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CAPE CORSO."

FROM SYDNEY.

THE above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the China Navigation Company Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on application to the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. 1102

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NYANZA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUETZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "PATHAN."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Tomorrow, 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th prox, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be counteracted by Bills of Lading will be counteracted by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. 1103

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS,

The Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1084

INTIMATIONS

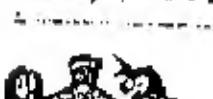
NOTICE

FROM the 1st day of July 1907, the Business and Responsibility of the KOWLOON HOTEL will be taken over by Mr. OWEN ELIAS OWEN. All monies due to the Hotel before the 1st July 1907 are payable to Mr. J. W. OSBORNE alone.

J. W. OSBORNE,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1087

WANTED

EMPLOYMENT by an Englishman. Quick and willing to adapt himself to anything where there is chance of Promotion. Or would invest small capital and work in any going concern. Apply, Box No. 39, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th June, 1907. 1090



THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THE BANDMANN
COMEDY CO.,
22 LONDON ARTISTS 22

Will present the following London Successes for the First Time in Hongkong—

MONDAY, June 24:
"DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE."

TUESDAY, June 25:
"LADY HUNTSWORTH'S EXPERIMENT."

WEDNESDAY, June 26:
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."

THURSDAY, June 27:
"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN."

FRIDAY, June 28:
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Doors open 8.30; Commence 9 P.M.
Plan now open at S. MOUTRIE & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1071

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. WEI ON TO Sell by Public Auction

On SATURDAY, the 29th June 1907, and

MONDAY, the 1st July 1907, Commencing each day at 2.30 P.M.

AT No. 57 CAINE ROAD

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—

SILK BROCADE UPHOLSTERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMAN-TELS, VELVET, PILE CARPETS, BUGS, LACE CURTAINS, BOOKCASES, BOOKS (Law and Fiction), OIL-PAINTINGS and WATER COLOURS, ORNAMENTS, CHINESE PORCELAIN, &c., &c.

Fine TEAK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRRORS, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, DINING CHAIRS, FINE DINING SEAT, and GLASSWARE (including Silver and E.P. Mounted Decanters and Bottles), TABLE LINEN and NAPERY, CUTLERY, BRASS, FEN-DEES, &c., &c.

DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STEAD, FINE TEAK WARDROBES with Bevelled Glass Doors, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET TABLES, &c.

One Very Fine BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs & Watts, Several Sets of IVORY, HENZELINE & CRYSTALLITE BALLS, SPECIAL MATCH CUES, LEATHER UPHOLSTERED SEATS, &c.

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1069

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NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—
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Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1907. 197

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OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply—
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A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1800

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 91

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Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1103

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LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 94

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY. LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 2, 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty. Apply to—
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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WELLBURN, No. 81 the PRAK. Apply to—
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York Buildings.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 254

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 137

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Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 676

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

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Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

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PAID-UP CAPITAL... 887,500 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS... 3,886,720 18 8

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1343

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REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

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LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124

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LONDON and ANTWERP.	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	On 22nd June at Noon	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	CHINA Capt. E. Street	About 27th June.	Freight and Passage.
MARSEILLES and LONDON	DEVANHA Capt. T. H. Hildebrand	Noon, 29th June	See Special Advertisement
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	SOCOTRA Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.

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E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

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CHEFOO and TIENTSIN. HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG HAIPHONG	"HUICHOW" "SINGAN" "HUPEH" "TEAN"	On 24th June, Noon. On 25th June, Daylight On 25th June, Daylight On 25th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, PORT ARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, C O O K T O W N, CAIRNS, WYNSVILLE, BRISBANE, YDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.

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TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AND AMOY.	"SHOSHU MARU" Capt. M. NEMOTO	TUESDAY, 25th June, at 10 A.M.
• ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. ITO	WEDNESDAY, 26th June, at 9 A.M.

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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. von BENZER	About Wed'day, 3rd July.

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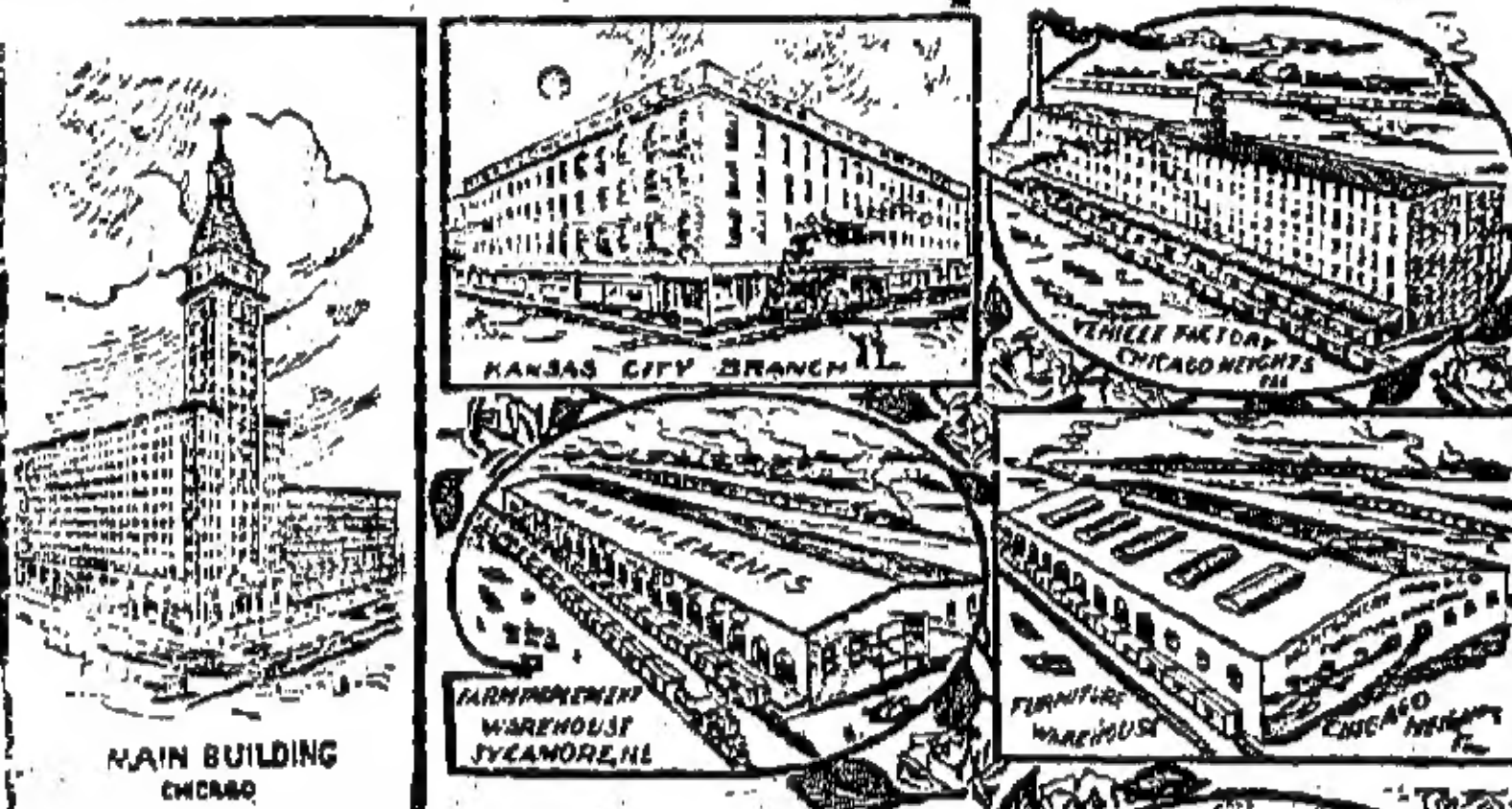
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Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane

MALAY STATES

Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak
Johore	Selangor	Perak

NETHERLANDS INDIA

Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang
Batavia	Samarang	Palembang

East Coast of Sumatra

British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian
British	German	Russian

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PLAN OF TIENTSIN (KIAOCHAU)

PLAN OF HONGKONG (KIAOCHAU)

PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) with Tientsin

Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENTS

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

PLAN OF THE PEAK

PLAN OF NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON)

PLAN OF KOWLOON

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1876, with Additional Article; Opium Con-
vention, 1893; Chungking Convention, 1891;
Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burma
Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898;
Weihaiwei, 1898; Convention, Commercial;
Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention,
1904.France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860;
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1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894;
Commercial, 1893.Germany—Tientsin, 1891; Peking, 1890;
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vention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports,
1896. Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Russian—S. Petersburg, 1841; Russian Land
Trade, 1881.
Portugal, 1848; Commercial Treaty, 1904.
Final Protocol made between China and
Eleven Powers, 1901.
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Great Britain, 1841; Dairen Convention, 1891;
Russia, Accords as to Korea; United
States, Extraterritorial Treaty, 1886; Great
Britain (Alliance) 1901; Russia (Peace
Treaty) 1905.
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Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1879;
Japan, 1905; United States, 1882; Great
Britain, 1893.
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